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MACARTHUR WINDING UP MANILA HEADQUARTERS

Supreme Commander and Staff And Newsmen Leaving for Japan by Way of Okinawa

A NBC broadcast from Manila said that General MacArthur's Headquarters winds up its affairs in the Philippines on Monday night and will leave for Japan by way of Okinawa, it is learned from Lisbon. It said that the Supreme Commander and members of his staff and over 200 newsmen will fly to Okinawa and that MacArthur expects to be in Japan "in 48 hours." If true, this would mean that MacArthur will arrive in Japan some time Wednesday rather than Thursday as scheduled.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific area, will arrive in Japan on Wednesday and make the battleship South Dakota his flagship, it was announced on Tuesday. Admiral Nimitz will sign the formal surrender papers aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2 as representative for the United States.

3rd Fleet Enters Sagami Bay

Describing the entry of the U.S. 3rd Fleet under the command of Admiral William Halsey into Sagami Bay on Monday, an American special correspondent attached to the same fleet reported the following, according to a Manila dispatch reaching Domei the same day.

"With the battleship Missouri in the lead, Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet steamed into Sagami Bay at 10 a.m. Monday. Two hours after entry into the bay, the Japanese party of two officers and 13 pilots boarded the Missouri to receive instructions as to the landing of the marine and naval units at Yokosuka.

"The Japanese party was given a physical examination as soon as they came on board and during the conference that ensued the Japanese were forbidden to carry their swords.

"After arriving at the place of anchorage of the 3rd Fleet in a destroyer, the Japanese party was transferred to an American destroyer and taken to the Missouri, where they were received by Rear Admiral Robert Kerney, Admiral Halsey's Chief of Staff and given detailed instructions relative to the occupation of Yokosuka. The 31st Task Force Unit will occupy Yokosuka and Rear Admiral Oscar Badger is in direct command of this operation."

U.S. TO SALVAGE SHIPS

Aim Is to Clear Passage for American Craft

John Booth, of the International News Service, has reported that America will shortly set about the work of salvaging vessels which are lying at the bottom of the sea in Japanese ports and harbors, according to a Domei Lisbon dispatch of August 27 quoting a Washington report.

Mr. Booth's report follows:

"It has been arranged for William Sullivan, technical expert in the service of the Navy Department, to leave for Japan shortly to engage in the work of salvaging numerous vessels lying at the bottom of the sea in Japanese ports and harbors from Kyushu to the Hokkaido.

"Mr. Sullivan suddenly gained fame for his successful work of clearing ports and harbors in Italy, France, and the Philippines. He had salvaged 600 vessels of varying sizes from the waters in Manila Bay at the time Japan surrendered.

"The vessels which have been salvaged by the American Navy in North Africa, Europe, and the Pacific Ocean during the past three years are estimated to reach several million dollars in value.

"Mr. Sullivan is about to set himself the task of salvaging numerous naval and merchant and small-sized vessels which have been sunk by the American Navy and air forces along the coasts of the Japanese mainland.

"The ship salvaging corps of the American Navy is to have the cooperation of the Japanese in the clearing of ports and harbors which will have the purpose of ensuring the safe passage of American supply and naval vessels and of restoring coastal navigation."

Keynes Leaves London

The British economist, Sir John Maynard Keynes, left London on August 27 for Washington for an emergency conference on problems arising with the stoppage of lend-lease to Britain, reports Domei quoting a London dispatch reaching Lisbon the same day. Also Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is scheduled to return to his post by air some time this week.

Radio Communication Between Japan and U.S. Resumed on Tuesday

Tokyo will be linked with the United States on Tuesday by direct radio-telegraph communication for the first time since Pearl Harbor, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company announced on Tuesday, it is revealed in a New York dispatch reaching Lisbon. The announcement said that the army of occupation will operate the Tokyo end of the circuit and that messages temporarily will be limited to messages from prisoners of war, military, government and press.

AMERICAN 8TH ARMY SET TO OCCUPY TOKYO AREA

Troops Under General Eichelberger to Land From Transports on September 1

As the battleship Missouri led strong American and British naval forces into Sagami Bay below Tokyo on Monday, General Douglas MacArthur announced the designation of the 8th Army commanded by Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger as among the first forces to occupy the Tokyo area, it is disclosed in a Manila dispatch reaching Lisbon.

MacArthur, the report said, informed the Japanese Headquarters by radio that the "8th Army will land from transports in the area of the initial evacuation on September 1."

According to the report, General Eichelberger has had close contact with Japan for a quarter of a century. His first intimate contact was in Siberia in 1918-20 when he headed operations and in the intelligence section of the American expeditionary forces there. Later, he served nearly two years in the Philippines and China and then became the Far Eastern specialist with the military intelligence division of the War Department General Staff where he served until 1924.

After a varied military career including superintendency of West Point, Eichelberger returned to the Far East to command an American corps in China. In November, 1942 he took command for the successful but bloody Buna campaign.

General MacArthur placed Eichelberger in command of the 8th Army last September to join Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's 6th Army in the Philippine campaign. He participated in Mindanao, Cebu, Negros, Panay and numerous smaller Philippine islands. Eichelberger's command covered every major island in the Philippines.

Eichelberger is 59 years old.

U.S. NAVY DISCHARGING MEN

Affecting 2,839,000 Within the Year, Forrestal Discloses

Secretary of Navy James Forrestal announced on Monday that the navy hopes to discharge 2,839,000 men within the year and thereby reducing the navy strength to 500 000 men and 50,000 officers, according to a Washington dispatch. The navy's present strength is 3,389,000.

At his press conference, Secretary Forrestal also disclosed that the navy is revising its discharge point system to provide credit for service overseas. The system will be revised in about two months time, he said. The present navy discharge system allows credit for age, length of service and dependency. He said that 93 per cent of the navy personnel exclusive of those in training have had overseas service.

The Navy Secretary also announced the appointment of Rear Admiral Louis Denfeld as Chief of the Navy Personnel to succeed Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs who has headed the navy's Bureau of Personnel for three and a half years. Rear Admiral Denfeld will take over on September 15.

Opening Services to Far East

American steamship companies announced that they were planning to resume services from New York to the Far East, according to a New York dispatch dated August 28 to Lisbon, relayed by Domei. According to the announcement, direct courses from New York to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and other places in the Pacific area will be reopened either in September or October.

FRIENDLINESS, CORDIALITY MARK LANDING AT ATSUGI

Japanese Offer Sincere Cooperation—Young U.S. Airmen Far From Warlike

The landing of air borne units of the Allied Forces at Atsugi Airfield, the first to arrive in Japan, was completed on Tuesday amid a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The day was fine with wisps of clouds floating in the skies and a stiff south wind blowing. Weaving through the ship-based fighter planes which flew low, formations of large, yellowish grey aircraft began to circle over the airfield. Gradually the planes turned their noses downward. At exactly 8:28 a.m., 30 miutues earlier than scheduled, the first plane glided over the runway and finally landed. It was a historic moment marking the first arrival of the Allied Force in Japan Proper. The first plane was immediately followed by the second and third, and within the following few minutes 16 of the first formation completed their landing. The wings of the large C-27 transports glistened in the strong summer sunshine. One by one the airmen of the occupation force clad in khaki military uniforms stepped out from the planes.

Presently, Colonel C. T. Tench, Commander of the Advance Unit, and others aboard several black military automobiles appeared before the Japanese welcoming party. The Commander who alighted from the automobile was a tall man strongly-built and made a conspicuous contrast with Lieutenant General Seizo Arisue who headed the reception party. After an exchange of polite greetings, the Allied troops were guided to the tent temporarily put up for the occasion. Immediately, talks on practical matters began between the Allied troops and the Japanese reception party in front of a map of the Atsugi Airfield.

Meanwhile, at 9:30 a.m. the second formation of 15 planes arrived followed by the third of the same number at 10:30 a.m. Some C-54's loaded with materials for construction which brought up the rear landed one by one. They then proceeded to the living quarters built in the corner of the airdrome.

Without loss of time the Allied troops began to inspect the hanger and survey the runway in a typical American business-like manner. The members of the Japanese reception party headed by Lieutenant General Arisue did their duties calmly and everything went on smoothly amid a friendly atmosphere. The Commander of the air-borne units expressed his satisfaction with the preparations made for them. Thus, a new page was opened in the history of Japan.

Details Are Offered

In a meeting which was held on the second floor of the Allied quarters between the Japanese committee headed by Lieutenant General Seizo Arisue and the leading officers of the American advance unit headed by C. T. Tench, the American side requested the Japanese to offer information on concrete matters.

In the light of the fact that the mission of the advance unit is to make preparations for receiving the main forces of the Allied Occupation Forces which are scheduled to reach Japan on Thursday and Friday the Japanese Committee offered a full and detailed report on the various facilities, guard, quarters and supply at the airfield as well as on communications, monetary matters and reception plans.

Americans Friendly

With broad smiles the young American airmen who had escorted the air transports aboard ship-based fighter planes from the American fleet in Sagami Bay stepped out from their respective planes which had landed at Atsugi Airfield and talked in a friendly manner with a Domei correspondent, offering him cigarettes and chewing gum. Some of them picked wild flowers and pinned them on their breasts saying they were sweet souvenirs.

The attitude of the young American airmen was friendly with no sign of boastfulness over the victory won by their country. Smiling shyly, they replied to the questions by the correspondent. The airmen manning the escort fighters were all young with the ranks of Captain or Lieutenant. One of them told the correspondent that he had been engaged in research work at Tennessee University before he joined the air force and further said that he wanted to continue his studies after he was discharged from the Army. He looked very young, but he said he was 27. He then wanted to exchange a package of Lucky Strikes for a field cap. Finding some Japanese aircraft in the hangar, he asked rather shyly if he could go and see them. While talking he took off the pistol hanging on his breast and put it in his pocket.

It is too hasty to conclude that all the American airmen who are to arrive in Japan will be as friendly as the one just mentioned, but it may be a good thing for Japanese officials and civilians as well to remember the attitude of the above-mentioned American youth when meeting the American occupation troops.

Imperial Grant of Timber for Construction Of Houses for Air-Raid Victims Is Revealed

In gracious consideration of the condition of the people who lost their homes in air raids, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant 1,000,000 koku of timber from Imperial forests for the construction of new houses.

Welfare Minister Kenzo Matsumura, acting for the Prime Minister, proceeded to the Imperial Household Department at 3 p.m. on August 28, and received the gracious Imperial grant through Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata.

Realizing the importance of constructing dwelling houses in air-raided areas, the Government decided upon a plan of constructing 50,000 simple dwelling houses in Tokyo, each consisting of one six-mat room, one three-mat room, closets and an unfloored room.

Also, in other districts, 250,000 houses of the same type will be constructed, making a total of 300,000 for the entire country. They will be all completed by the end of the present year, as construction will be started early in September. Understanding has already been reached with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the supply of 12,000,000 koku of lumber necessary for the project.

EISENHOWER AND CLAY OPEN FRANKFORT MEET

Elimination of Nazism and Reconstruction on Democratic Basis Stressed

The ruthless elimination of the last traces of Nazism and the eventual reconstruction of Germany on a democratic basis were the themes of the opening session on Monday of the three-day conference on the American military government in Frankfort, Germany, it is disclosed in a dispatch from Frankfort reaching Lisbon.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, and his chief deputy on the Allied Control Council for Germany Lieutenant General Lucius B. Clay were the principal speakers. Lieutenant General Clay warned in a preview of the future problem that "our difficulties will increase as the reparations programs get under way and the Germans begin to see their capital assets being removed."

The provision for payment of reparations is provided in the Potsdam Declaration by the removal of industries which might be built up into another war machine. The declaration also provides for the Allied control of Germany until the German people are adjudged ready to rule themselves peacefully and for the general de-Nazification of Germany.

General Eisenhower said, "Everybody must understand what we are doing in Germany. The army's number one job was to defeat Germany, but now its purpose in life is to support the military government." He declared that the army in general is "committed to the support of our (Washington) policy and all military formations must cooperate with the military government in carrying it out."

The opening session of the conference was held behind closed doors but after a protest was lodged it was agreed that correspondents would be allowed to attend future meetings. The conference will continue on Tuesday and also Wednesday.

The policy of keeping some Nazis in key posts because of thier experience will not be tolerated, General Clay said and added that "to accomplish our objectives it is inevitable that the German standard of living be reduced. "However, we are not going to destroy the German people—we must leave them sufficient economy to have hopes for the future," he asserted. "Our short range problem is simple—to reestablish local German half government. This must be augmented by allowing increasing authority to the Germans and by insuring free press, radio, trade unions and political activities."

War Criminals Decided

The Allied War Crimes Commission in London has drafted indictments against the major European war criminals and in the next few days will announce the names of perhaps 25 top Nazi leaders scheduled to go on trial in Nuermberg, it is reported from London on Tuesday. The list of the major war criminals is to be published this week simultaneously, it added.

Envoys' Status Raised

The Soviet Government on Tuesday announced that the Russian Minister to Rumania has been elevated to the rank of Ambassador and likewise Rumania's Minister to Moscow becomes an Ambassador, it is disclosed in a Moscow dispatch reaching Lisbon.

SOVIET POLICY ON YENAN AND CHUNGKING REVEALED

As Internal Question Will Not Interfere, Says U.S. Newspaperman

Soviet Russia has told China that it regards the dispute between the Chungking Government and the Chinese Communists as an "internal question" and will not interfere in it in any way, reported a New York Times correspondent from Washington, it is revealed in a report reaching Lisbon on August 28.

According to the correspondent this statement was made by Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, during the latter's visit to Moscow. It was previously madt by Molotov to Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador who has interested himself in this question and raised it during his last visit to the Kremlin.

The question of the difficulty of getting the Chinese Communists to recognize the Soong-Molotov talks was raised by Dr. Soong who inquired whether the Moscow Government had any interest in this question. It is stated authoritatively in Washington that Foreign Commissar Molotov replied that his government regarded the Communists in China as a sort of a farmer labor group and that Moscow regarded the problem as a Chinese domestic question. The correspondent said that this declaration is understood to have been the basis for the concessions made by the Chinese to the Russians at Port Arthur, Dairen and in the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian railways and it is said that the Sino-Russian treaty could not have been concluded as it was without definite reassurance from Moscow on this question.

Moscow Attitude Passive

The New York Times correspondent continued that whether or not the Russians will wish to state publicly that the Communist question in China is a question for the Chungking Government to settle remains to be seen, but it can be said that so far, at least, Moscow has not been urging Chungking to reach an understanding with the Chinese Communists as the United States State Depastment has been doing in recent months.

It is said in Washington, he said, that the Washington administration does not plan to take any action in the Chungking-Yenan controversy that will embarrass Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There is on the other hand no intention to let the situation in Asia direct a civil war and anarchy if that can be helped and the administration will make what it calls its "good offices" available to prevent such a development.

But it is stressed in Washington that nothing will be done in this situation without the approval of the Chungking Government and representatives of that government in Washington are insisting that this is an internal question that they feel confident of handling themselves.

At the same time, the Chungking Government is seeking a $2,000,000,000 reconstruction credit in Washington. It feels sure that if it gets the necessary economic aid from the United States and if the Moscow Government holds to the principle of non-intervention outlined by Commissar Molotov the Communist problem will not be insoluble.

Dr. Soong who is leaving Washington soon for Canada and intends to go on from there to China has received some assurances of economic aid but no promise has been made to him that he will get the amount he has requested.

Washington to Wait

As to the treaty between China and Soviet Russia, the correspondent continued, the tendency in Washington is to wait and see how it is implemented. There is no objection to the Russians to use Port Arthur and Daren, in fact, the United States may wish to discuss with the Chinese the possibility of American warships using the facilities at Port Arthur as well. But it is hoped that the principle of China's sovereignty will be respected all around and it is said that American influence will be used to this end.

SURRENDER AGREEMENTS AT RANGOON CONCLUDED

Japanese Envoys Sign Preliminary Peace Papers for Southeast Asia Theater

The two-days negotiations at Rangoon ended at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, August 28, with the Japanese surrender envoys signing the preliminary peace agreements for Southeast Asia, the headquarters of the Allied Southeast Asia Command announced on Tuesday, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Kandy cable. The historic ceremony took place in the ballroom of the Government House and paved the way for the Allied reoccupation of Singapore, East Indies and all southeast Asia.

A plenipotentiary signed for Field Marshal Count Terauchi, Commander of the Japanese southern armies, while Lieutenant General Browing affixed the signature on behalf of Admiral Louis Mountbatten.

Browing told the Japanese they must smooth the way for the Allies in this theater pending Tokyo's formal surrender on September 2. The agreements specify that the Japanese commanders understand the surrender order. It also provides than an Allied military mission will go to Saigon to see that the orders are carried out smoothly. In the preliminary talks, the Japanese gave full details concerning the Allied prisoners of war and reported that all were in good health.

Mountbatten's Zones

The areas occupied by the Japanese which will be surrendered to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten were defined on Tuesday, August 28, by General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, in orders to the Japanese Imperial Headquarters at Tokyo, says a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Manila wire.

The orders said, "The senior Japanese Commander and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China south of latitude 16 degrees north, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sundas (including Bali, Limbok and Timor), Boeroe, Ceram, Ambon, Kai, Aroe, Tanimbar and the islands in the Arafura Sea, Celebes, Halmahera and Dutch New Guinea shall surrender to the Supreme Allied Commander of the Southeast Asia Command.

"The senior Japanese Commander and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Borneo, British New Guinea, the Bismarks and the Solomons should surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of the Australian military force.

Truce Signed in Karafuto

The truce agreement between the Japanese and Soviet troops in Karafuto was satisfactorily signed at 7 p.m. August 25 at Nairo on the eastern coast, and Soviet troops have begun to arrive there, according to a Domei report from Toyohara, Karafuto.

Major General Vikanoff, Commander of the Soviet Troops, issued a notice to the residents in Karafuto urging them to be at ease and engage in their usual daily work, it is also reported.

Taking Over Nanking

A party of the representatives of the Chinese Government and army, numbering 60, left Chungking by air on August 26 to formally take over the city of Nanking, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, relaying a Chungking dispatch.

Mao in Chungking

Mao Tse-tung and two other high Chinese Communist leaders arrive in Chungking on Tuesday from Yenan for talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government, according to a Chungking dispatch received in Lisbon. Four aides and secretaries came with the Communist leaders who were accompanied by Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to China.

Wu Made Publicity Minister

Chinese Foreign Minister and concurrently Publicity Minister Wang Shih-chieh was relieved of his additional post, and Wu Kuo-chan, Foreign Vice-Minister, was promoted to the Minister of Publicity, a Shanghai report of August 28 to Domei disclosed relaying a Chungking dispatch.

Manchou Emperor Held by Red Army, Vassilevski Bares

The Red Army has detained His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and is protecting him now at a safe place; and the surrender of Japanese troops is progressing satisfactorily as ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, announced Field Marshal Vassilevski, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, a Havarovsk broadcast said on August 22, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

RESTRICTIONS ON SPEECH, PUBLICATION TO BE LIFTED

Freedom of Public Gathering And Association Also to Be Allowed Soon

The strict control and restrictions on speech, publication, public gathering and association enforced upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have virtually been removed and the people hereafter are destined to enjoy freedom in this regard, the Board of Information announced Tuesday afternoon. The announcement was made after the Cabinet Council approved the measure the same day.

Heretofore, almost unnecessary interference was offered to the speech of the people by virtue of various wartime laws such as the Law for Extraordinary Control of Speech, Publication, Gathering and Association and the Wartime Special Criminal Law, and it was an undeniable fact that on that account the popular mind was forced to wither or to be in stagnancy. It was with this situation in view that the new Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni upon the inception of his Cabinet declared that since much expectations are being made in active speech and fair public opinion, freedom of speech and of association will be recognized.

The present laws will remain in effect nominally until official action for their abolition is taken in the Diet, but in enforcing them such action as to suit the present needs will be taken most conveniently, it is promised. For instance, whereas under the existing laws official permits have to be obtained for speech, publication, gathering and association, from now on the spirit of the peace police law will be adhered to and mere reporting will get official sanction.

The freedom of organizing a political party is to be recognized, but should any group or party be found injurious to the national polity, it will be prohibited. Under the existing laws a new political party is subject to permission by the administrative office concerned, but the new restrictions say that one has only to report to the local police the fact of its organization within three days.

FRANCE TO USE PRISONERS

To Employ 1,000,000 German War Captives for 2 Years

A French official who is now visiting Washington with President De Gaulle of France made the following statement, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 27 reported, quoting a Washington report:

France hopes to employ some 1,000,000 German war prisoners for two years for the purpose of rebuilding the war devastated areas in France. When the European war broke out the population of France was 41,500,000, but it decreased by some 1,500,000 by the time the war ended on account of death in battle and the decline in the birth rate.

According to an AP report, President De Gaulle told the American Government that France needed 70,000,000,000 labor hours for the reconstruction of France. This means that 2,000,000 laborers have to work eight hours a day for four years. This question will be discussed by the Allied Reparations Commission.

Wires to N. China Restricted

Telegrams to North China and Mongolia have been restricted from August 27, according to the Communications Bureau. Through disruption of internal telegraph lines in North China, with the exception of telegrams to Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Taiyuan and Kaifeng no telegrams can be sent. Restriction of telegrams to Mongolia has also been due to telegraphic interruptions.

FACTORS BEHIND DEFEAT BEING REVEALED IN DIET

Problems Confronting Nation Discussed by Prime Minister In Interview With Press

"Japan's defeat was due to the sudden collapse of her fighting strength," declared His Imperial Highness Prime Minister Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, at his first interview given to newspapermen at 4 p.m. on August 28 at the Prime Minister's official residence. "At the coming Diet session, I intend to reveal all the facts concerning our defeat so as to enable the people to gain a clear understanding," he added.

Questions asked by newspapermen and replies given by the Prime Minister mainly follow:

Question: The protection of our polity and the maintenance of racial honor are absolute duties of the people, but how are we to go about them?

Prime Minister: We have firm faith in the protection of our polity which transcends all argument and sentiment, since this also safeguards our racial honor.

Question: What concrete plans does the Government have for attaining national unity at this moment? We believe it is the first duty of the Government to clarify to the people the cause of our defeat. What is the view of the Prime Minister?

Prime Minister: I believe so. The cause of our defeat was the sudden collapse of our fighting strength. Respecting this, I intend to reveal everything without hindrance at the Diet session so that the people will fully understand all the facts. We are now making statistical investigations, and I intend to make public such figures obtained. Also, I wish to have the people realize the serious extent of the damage caused by the war. In addition, the appearance of the atomic bomb that caused such misery and the war entry of the Soviets were other causes of our defeat. Then, too many regulations and laws were recklessly issued, and in some fields, control not fitting the condition in our country was adopted. Thus, the people were so rigidly bound that they were unable to do anything. This fact also contributed much to the defeat. Then, it is also believed that unconsciously, the Government officials and military, guided the war to defeat. By "unconsciously" it is meant that although they thought they were acting for the good of the Empire, the country suffered from arterial sclerosis and finally died of cerebral hemorrhage. Then the drop in the people's morality may be considered another cause: That is to say, the military and officials semi-openly engaged in black market dealings, while the general public did the same secretly. Of course, such a condition might have been due to the improper policy of the Government, but also the decline in the people's morality is a cause. I believe that at this moment, the military, officials and people,—the entire country,—should thoroughly reflect and repent. For the entire nation of 100,000,000 to repent at this moment is, I believe, the first step toward the reconstruction of the Empire, and the first step to internal unity.

Stabilization of Livelihood

Question: What are the concrete measures of the Government for the stabilization of the people's livelihood, affecting such questions as the maintenance of food supply, demobilization, reconstruction of devastated areas and currency inflation?

Prime Minister: For the stabilization of the livelihood of the people the Government is prepared to take up the questions of clothing, food, dwelling and employment of the people as the prime internal issues and make utmost endeavors for the settlement of these questions. The people should note the fact that the settlement of these questions is extremely difficult in view of the existing conditions in Japan following the defeat in the war.

The first question is measures to assure adequate food. It is premature to find out at the present stage whether Japan will be allowed to import foodstuffs from foreign countries. At the same time, it is not right at present to expect imports of food from abroad. However bitter the hardships, we should exert our best efforts to assure increase of food production for the attainment of self-sufficiency in this respect.

I should like to advocate a nation-wide agricultural program on this occasion. This does not mean, of course, that all the people must become farmers. What I propose is that all the people, school teachers,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

NEW POLITICAL CRISIS REPORTED IN BUCHAREST

King Michael Asks for Aid in Establishing Truly Representative Regime

A political crisis is believed to have been opened in Bucharest following an appeal by King Michael to the British, United States and Soviet Governments as represented by the Allied Control Commission to assist in establishing a Government in Rumania truly representative of the political tendencies in the country, according to a Reuters report from Bratislava, relayed from Lisbon by Domei.

The present Government headed by Dr. Peter Groza has not included the Peasants Party headed by Dr. Judeine Maniu and the National Liberal Party headed by Constantin Bratianu. According to political observers, these two parties should, if free elections were held, easily obtain majority votes.

The parties of opposition are demanding the applications of principles said to have been laid down at Yalta and Potsdam and in particular a proportional representation of all real political forces of the country. It is said that the Groza Cabinet refuses to contemplate any change although it does not represent the majority of free votes in the country. Dr. Groza has insisted that his present "democratic front" Government has a solid and stable basis and has even added that any attempt to sabotage the work of his government will be promptly rendered harmless.

Miklos Interviewed

Hungarian Prime Minister Bela Miklos in an interview with the correspondent of the News Chronicle, first British newspaper representative to enter Hungary since its capitulation, said "We intend to have the general elections in about 10 weeks under fair methods," according to a London dispatch reaching Stockholm on August 28.

Miklos who was once the ex-regent, Horthy's Aide-de-Camp sketched a somber picture of the economic devastation in Hungary. "Economically our country is in a very bad state," the Prime Minister said. "Factory buildings and machinery suffered much from the war operations and continuous plunderings. The average capacity of our production was reduced to 21 per cent. Compared with 1944 only 30 per cent of the industrial workers are employed. Our transport is reduced to nothing and there are only 5 per cent of the prewar rolling stock left. Our agriculture suffered equally gravely and only 25 per cent of the former stock of cattle is available."

The Prime Minister added, "There is no agricultural machinery. The Germans destroyed most of our mines and only a very few resources are left. The most important raw materials needed for reconstruction for Budapest are not available. The work of reconstruction will last for many years and we shall need help of foreign capital."

The correspondent stated that the old magnificent building of the Presidential Palace in Buda is a complete wreck. Miklos has his office now in the building of a bank which suffered comparatively little damage.

TO RELEASE INFORMATION

Truman Wants All Data on Science in Enemy Countries Published

President Truman issued a proclamation on August 27 demanding the early publication of all information on science and industries obtained in Japan and Germany, according to a Washington dispatch to Lisbon dated August 27 relayed by Domei.

By information Truman said he meant all discoveries, new devices and improvements in connection with science, industries and industrial arts obtainable in America's enemy countries and liberated regions. Publications of such information will undoubtedly be made so far as they do not hamper the national defense of the United States. With the new ordinance coming into effect, details concerning the experiments in the production of atomic bombs conducted by Germany with the intention of hurling them against America will be brought to light, the dispatch said.

Army Officer Kills Self

Lieutenant Colonel Hiroshi Yoshinari, aide to His Highness Prince Gu Ri, who was killed in action while performing His Highness' duties in Hiroshima during the raid by atomic bombs on August 6, feeling greatly his inability to fulfill his responsibility, killed himself at dawn of August 8, the day after His Highness succumbed. Lieutenant Colonel Yoshinari was born at Usa, Oita Prefecture, and had served as aide to His Highness Prince Gu Ri for three and a half years.

Factors Behind Defeat Being Revealed in Diet

(Continued From Page 1)

office clerks and government officials should raise vegetables at least by themselves. For this purpose, effort should be made for the development of unreclaimed land, Military grounds which will become unnecessary can be fully cultivated. For the increase of food production the question of redistribution of cultivated land will also have to be taken up.

It is necessary for the Government to give consideration to the question of utilizing the unemployed for this purpose. For the improvement of cultivated land civilian experts will be selected. At the same time the Government is planning to improve the manner in which farmers sell their products to the Government.

As for consumers, they are requested to contrive and improve the method of consuming food.

In regard to the question of demobilization and unemployment, it is not known at present to what extent the industries of Japan will be allowed to exist in the future. It is essential at present that the Government and people should concentrate their efforts in agricultural endeavors. The question of demobilization and unemployment will be taken up in line with agricultural problems.

With regard to the reconstruction of devastated cities, it is the policy of the Government to disperse the population all over the country, instead of concentrating the people in cities alone as was the case before the war.

In regard to the question of currency inflation, due attention is now being paid to this question by experts. However, in my opinion the first condition for dealing with this problem is that every person should adopt a simple life fully conscious of the national crisis.

Freedom of Press

As regards the problem of brightening up the people's mind, this, I believe, can be achieved by the enforcement of the freedom of speech and institution of just and fair politics. It is also necessary to encourage healthy recreation.

Question. Following the formation of the present Cabinet the Government proclaimed its policy of giving freedom to the press. What are the concrete measures of the Prime Minister on this question?

Prime Minister: For the healthy development of the press as well as for the promotion of the freedom of speech it is necessary for us to reflect on the conditions which surrounded the press organizations of our country in the past. The people have so far been muzzled, so to speak, and forced to hold their tongues under threat of severe punishment by authority and influence. The people could not say what they wished and only abused the men in authority behind their backs. This was the situation that existed heretofore. Political parties were made into docile Government parties so that the Government could carry out its policies as it pleased. In regard to press organs, the most important organ, the newspapers, were suppressed. No freedom of speech was allowed to the newspapers. In regard to election, government officials, under the pretext of a clean-up, suppressed freedom of speech and interfered with the election in favor of the government. I think that these evils were indeed very serious.

I think that it is necessary for the Government to take drastic measures at the moment in the light of the circumstances described above.

Reform Police, Gendarmerie

In order to promote freedom of speech the present "Tokko" police must enforces self-reform in the conduct of their duties. With regard to the gendarmes who hitherto interfered with politics, the political police of the gendarmes has been wholly abolished so that they may devote themselves to military police duty only.

As regards to the "Tokko" police, I am planning to issue an order through the Home Minister to thoroughly rectify excesses.

I plan to petition His Majesty the Emperor for dissolution of the present Diet with a view to holding a general election under a new thought so that the will of the people can be fully manifested. I presume that this will be realized in the very near future. As for the Cabinet itself, a fresh spirit should be injected into it so that the will of the people may be fully reflected in it. In this connection, I am considering some measures for it.

Question: Peace has now been restored, and it is the common aim of the whole world to bring about the prosperity of all races. What is your view on the racial problem?

Prime Minister: The Japanese race cannot live by itself, and it can enjoy prosperity with other races only by co-existing and prospering with other nations and contributing to the world civilization. Therefore the egotistic and anti-Semitic views taught by the Nazis do not fit Japan. Also, the idea of "Germany above all" shouted by Nazi Germany does not fit Japan. The future of Japan will become bright by cooperating with all other races, even the Semetic, and thus contributing to world civilization. Any thought of superiority or discrimination is not good for the future of Japan. By becoming closely friendly with China, America, Britain and the Soviet particularly, I hope to seek a peaceful light for the future of the Japanese race.

"In short, the people of Japan have devoted everything to war in the past. But now we must change. Every knowledge, faculty and ability of our race must be devoted to the cultural aspects of the human race, and to the progress of entire humanity. Then will we find the dawning light in the calm universe after a heavy storm.

"I spoke of various things, but after all we must read and observe faithfuly the Five Articles of Imperial Oath given by the Emperor Meiji on March 14, 1887.

Articles of Imperial Oath

"1. We will call councils and rule the nation according to public opinion.

"2. Men of upper and lower classes without distinction shall be united in all enterprises.

"3. Civil officials and military officers shall be in one accord and all the common people shall be so treated that they can attain their aims and feel no discontent.

"4 Old, unworthy ways and customs shall be destroyed and the people shall walk along the highway of heaven and earth.

"5. Knowledge shall be sought among the nations of the world and the Empire shall be led to the zenith of prosperity.

"To accomplish this unprecedented reformation, We go before the people, and proclaim the fundamental national principles, even in the presence of the gods of heaven and earth, to establish the way for public welfare. Ye, Our subjects, shall be united all together, according to these principles.'

AGRICULTURAL MEET HELD TO MOOT NEW SITUATION

Prefectural Chairmen of All-Japan Farm Body Discuss New Policies to Be Adopted

With a view to coping with the new situation arising out of the termination of the war, the All-Japan Agricultural Association held a meeting of the chairmen of the prefectural agricultural associations at Koishikawa, Tokyo, on Tuesday. The meeting was attended also by officials of the Agriculture Ministry and Count Tadamasa Sakai, adviser to the association.

After electing unanimously Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture Minister, as chairman of the All-Japan Agricultural Association, the meeting was devoted to the discussion of new agricultural policies to be adopted. As a result, two items, an outline of new agricultural policies, actions and measures to be adopted by the agricultural associations, were unanimously approved.

A report was made on the production increase of foodstuffs and the unification of distribution of necessities of life in rural communities by the chief of the general affairs section of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

In concluding the meeting, Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, addressed the meeting. The gist of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sengoku's speech is as follows:

"It is necessary that the people make up their mind to bear all hardships in the future and build a new Japan for the happiness of the peace. In the face of a serious situation in which the food for the population of 70,000,000 has to be secured within the mainland of Japan, the bureaucratic agricultural policies which have so far been adopted will result in bringing about a deadlock in various fields.

"In coping with this situation, it is necessary to enforce the operation of agricultural policies on the basis of creative and inventive measures of the people with the prefectural agricultural associations as the nuclei. What is important in this respect is that agriculture products which have been alloted to farmers should be faithfully sold to the government through the prefectural agricultural association.

"Should any disorder arise out of a shortage of foodstuffs, such a situation would inevitably effect adversely the Allies, and at the same time it will lower the enthusiasm of the people to march forward courageously for the reconstruction of a new Japan.

From now on, every inch of unreclaimed land must be cultivated with the object of converting the whole territory of Japan into an agricultural land so that the structure of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs can be firmly established within the mainland of Japan."

Acheson Sworn In

Dean G. Acheson was sworn in on Monday as U.S. Undersecretary of State in the office of Secretary of State James Byrnes, according to a Washington report reaching Lisbon. Acheson who succeeds Joseph C. Grew has been Assistant Secretary of State in charge of congressional relations and international conference.

Government of India Not to Treat Troops Under Bose as Rebels

The Indian Government will not treat the soldiers under the late Subhas Chandra Bose as rebels but will release them with pay for 42 days, it was announced on August 27, according to a Lisbon report to Domei quoting a New Dehli dispatch. The announcement of the Indian Government said; "Soldiers who joined the troops organized by the enemy, under pressure, or misguided to do so, are almost all sentenced to death in most countries, but the Indian Government has decided to take a kind attitude to such Indian soldiers. But they cannot be kept in the army, and will be discharged with pay for 42 days. But those who intentionally sided with Japan and Germany, and some of their leaders will be tried by Court Martial."

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS HIT HARD BY AIR RAIDS

698 Employes Killed While Huge Damage Suffered In Equipment

Through air raids and other causes, 698 employees of the Government railways were killed, 1,116 wounded, 280 missing while 55,600 others suffered damage according to an investigation made by the Transportation Ministry as of August 24. A total of 1,323 passengers were killed and 1,311 wounded, the same investigation revealed.

Of the various equipments owned by the Government railways, 1,600 kilometers of railway lines corresponding to the round-trip distance from Tokyo to Okayama, 10 bridges of which only two were of major importance and 20 kilometers of overhead wires were damaged. Besides this 100 stations were destroyed or razed, 14 railway workshops, houses for 40,000 employees, 17 signal facilities, 80 coal depots, 90,000 kilometers of telegraph wires, 1,500 telegraph machines and 600 automatic signals were destroyed.

Regarding losses in Government railway cars, 900 locomotives or 18 per cent of the total number of engines and 1,800 passenger trains or 16 per cent of the total were damaged. A total of 570 electric cars corresponding to 30 per cent of the total number, 8,000 freight trains or 7 per cent of the total were in addition destroyed while regarding shipping losses, 13 vessels were sunk, five burnt up and four put out of commission.

The private owned railway lines suffered a loss of 45 locomotives 1,600 electric cars or 18 per cent of the total, 613 kilometers of overhead wires and 47 business offices.

Considering transportation power in the future in the light of the above composite losses there is not a wide margin of difference in the capacity of freight transportation as far as number of cars is concerned as compared with prewar standards but the loss of signals and coal depots will be a great hindrance to the operation of trains, rendering it impossible in many cases. It will require a long time before they can be restored to normal.

Also as a result of the destruction of telegraph wires, the Government railways have practically no means of getting communications from the Transportation Ministry and can barely manage to keep in touch with neighboring stations. The operation of cars has become disorderly and it will require some time before it can be restored to smooth running order.

As far as passenger transport is concerned, there has been no reorganization since the time of the China Affair. Of the cars that were wrecked through fire the greater majority were those lost in the cities and main trunk lines and were of the better class cars. Unless the motor industry is restored, considerable efforts will be required to normalize the transportation power of electric cars and trains. Those that have been restored to some sembance of running order are temporary facilities which cannot withstand the inclemency of weather and other natural conditions. On the other hand, many public and private owned factories have been destroyed. On top of this no railway line replacements nor repairs on trains have been made since 1936 so that there were 13 times more rail accidents this year as compared with the statistics for 1937.

Generally speaking there may be a certain pride in having maintained an unbroken line despite raids and adverse conditions but on the other hand, when we think of the deplorable conditions existing in such little details even as unreplaced broken windows and broken straps, the railways have been covered with blows.

POPULARITY OF UKIYOYE

Kabuki Had Much to Do With Its Development

By S. T.

Ukiyoye, a popular art which had its origin in the declineation of the customs and manners of the demimonde, later found excellent subjects in the kabuki theater, which also became a popular art. Thus ukiyoye was developed along two lines, and with the rapid advancement in the art of acting, in theater accommodations and stage technique during the Genroku era (1688-1704), ukiyoye paintings achieved widespread popularity as prints. Thus the relation between ukiyoye and the kabuki theater may bes be shown by an indication of the universal popularity of the latter.

Under the blessings of peace in Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1867), amusement establishments grew and flourished, chiefly in the gay quarters and in the theatrical field. In theaters, being relatively cheaper than the demimonde quarters, enjoyed much more general patronage. The eighth Tokugawa Shogun, Yoshimune, who accomplished great administrative reforms and improvements during his reign of thirty years from 1716, once inquired of one of his chief retainers, "Are the theatres prosperous?" Answered in the affirmative, he asked about the business conditions in Yoshiwara, well-known licensed quarter of Tokyo (then Yedo). Yoshiwara, he was told, was not doing as well as the theaters. Thereupon, Yoshimune sighed. "The city is not yet rich." Later, in the first year of Kansei (1789), Sadanobu Matsudaira (Lord Rakuoh Shirakawa) conducted an inspection tour of Osaka and asked about conditions among the people there. Chikuzan Nakai, a Confucian scholar, then wrote a book in reply to the query, saying in part, "If all the theatres were closed at once, most of the lower classes would feel that the heavens had fallen and the earth had been split." Nakai said that once during a famine a wealthy man had distributed money among the poor, who promptly spent it to go to the theaters, which enjoyed a boom as an indirect result of famine.

Moronobu Hishikawa, the father of ukiyoye, published his Kokon Yakusha Monogatari (Tales of Old and Modern Actors) in the sixth year of Empoh (1678), but the tie between ukiyoye and kabuki became especially intimate with the appearance of Kiyonobu Torii, Kiyonobu was the son of Shoh-shichi Torii, an actor who played young female roles in Osaka theaters and who also was an excellent painter. Calling himself Kiyomoto Torii, he painted theater signboards at Doh-tombori, Osaka. In the spring of the fourth year of Teikyo (1687), he took his family to Yedo (now Tokyo) and three years later he painted his first signboards for the Ichimura-za Theater. Unfortunately, no samples of his work have survived to the present, but his son, Kiyonobu, succeeded to his father's style of painting and also studied the work of Moronobu and the styles of the Kano and Tosa schools eventually founding the Torii school of painting. Kiyonobu represented the tan-ye (color print) period, when all popular actors were portrayed widely on such prints. One of such tan-ye portrayed Lord Teika, a powerful court noble, impersonated by Shingoro Ikushima, riding on horseback, attended by a retinue shouldering a sword, represented by Danjuro I, and the horse led by a female driver impersonated by Kiyosaburo Arashi. It needs no particular mention that the chief actor, Ikushima, was a notorious character who was involved in a scandal with Yeshima, a lady-in-waiting of a high rank in the Shogunate court, for which he was exiled in 1714 at the age of forty-four to Miyakejima Island, where he breathed his last twenty years after. Kaigetsudoh Yasunori, a ukiyoye painter, was held responsible for the picture and exiled to Ohshima Island off Izu Peninsula.

Ukiyoye painters did pictures of stage figures as well as of the demimonde. Young female impersonators were the objects of the abnormal affections of degenerate men, and actors in general were idolized by women, who in those days were kept at home and deprived of all social life. Pictures of these stage personalities, therefore, were widely purchased. Moreover, as Dr. Toshio Ihara says, Japanese drama has made more progress in stage settings than in plot and character development. Despite such shortcomings, the Japanese play has an immense charm when presented on the stage, with particular stress placed on the settings. These scenes were copied easily by ukiyoye painters and very cheap colour prints were produced in abundance.

During the Tokugawa era, the social position of actors was very low. However popular they might be and however luxuriously they lived, they were spoken of as kawara kojiki (riverside beggars). Although they may not have been held in actual contempt, they certainly were treated as being of lowlier rank than plebians in general. Therefore some lofty-minded ukiyoye painters were unwilling to do "actor pictures." Among these was Harunobu Suzuki. Although there are several kinds of pictures of actors among his works, most of them were done before he became famous. Utamaro Kitagawa was another who thought it would be "servile" to seek fame by portraying actors, and yet there are a few kinds of actor pictures among his paintings. A dissipated samurai, captivated by the beautiful figure of Kikunojo Segawa, a handsome female impersonator, devoted himself to turning out pictures of actors under the name Ippitsusai-Buncho, but even he is said to have abandoned the subject later, limiting himself to genre pictures. Shunsho Kachikawa won fame for the first time by drawing stage figures of a play at the Nakamura-za Theater in Yedo in the fifth year of Meiwa (1768), but he, too, later excused himself by stating of his Yakusha Natsuno Fuji (Actors and Mt. Fuji in Summer) that while he enjoyed watching plays he had nothing to do with actors.

Opened New Field

Shunsho Kachikawa indeed opened a new field in painting kabuki pictures, shaking off the extremely theatrical style of the Torii school and depicting the individualities of the actors. As there were few pioneers in this line, it may be that he originated it, and he had two excellent disciples named Shunei and Shunko. Then along came Toshusai-Sharaku, who succeeded in depicting individuality in the boldest manner of Shunsho Kachikawa. Toyokuni Udagawa the First was another master ukiyoye painter who advanced side by side with Sharaku in painting pictures of actors, but he and his followers avoided the extremes of Sharaku, employing a milder touch. Among Toyokuni's followers were Ichiryusai-Kunimasa, who was adept at drawing close-ups of stage faces, and Gototei-Kunisada, who was most popular. Kunisada later became Toyokuni the Second (although he was, in fact, the third), and taking advantage of the lower class taste of play-lovers in Yedo, he enjoyed great success.

It was customary when kabuki pictures were to be produced for the painter or one of his assistants to go to the theater on the third day of the performance, for all the actors were rarely present on the first day, and begin sketching the actors as soon as the curtain rose. When the show was over, he would go backstage and note down the patterns of the costumes worn on the stage. Within about a week, engraving and printing were finished. However, some shrewd publishers requested the artists to draw imaginative pictures of scenes of the plays before they were opened. Then when the plays to be produced had been selected an assistant of the playwright or of the theater manager hastened to inform the painter of the subject matter, whereupon the painter usually worked throughout the night on rough sketches of the play. Early next morning, the sketches were sent around to wholesale dealers of the "old group"—then about eleven in number—and those that found favor were ordered. Then the rough samples were taken to dealers of the "new group," and when all orders had been taken, the sketches were returned to the master's shop for completion. Thus, in one or two days all the pictures ordered were finished and sent to the wholesalers, who promptly sent them to the engravers. The engravers had been warned in advance and quickly affixed the wet paintings to boards to dry. As soon as they were dry, the engravers began to work, and as the work had to be finished quickly, engraving blocks were divided into three or four pieces with a different man working on each section. Then they were joined together when finished and sent to the printers. From the printers the kabuki pictures went to the distributors, appearing first at the picture shops in Nihombashi, then at Ryogoku and Shiba-Shimmei and later at the picture shops in Asakusa, Bakuro-cho and Yamanote. Sales of these fresh color prints depended largely on the rapidity with which they were distributed, so the commissioners were very busy running about the city with stacks of them on their backs.

Differed From Actuality

It was inevitable that the kabuki pictures thus produced often differed from the scenes actually viewed on the stage. Dr. Ihara says students of old Japanese drama may be led astray by the old ukiyoye prints, for Kikugoro Onoye III appeared in one drama wearing a long kamishimo (ancient ceremonial garb of a Japanese warrior) instead of the ordinary style depicted in the early pictures.

It was only natural that these time-serving kabuki pictures were replaced eventually by photographs. In the Kaiga Sohshi, published in February in the twenty-second year of Meiji (1889), the following note appears:

> The color prints that have been most saleable in Tokyo until now were pictures of actors and famous places, but conditions have changed lately. Pictures of various ceremonies at the Imperial Palace, military reviews, women in Western clothes, etc. now are in great demand in various parts of the country. Although their prices are 15 per cent. higher than those of portraits of actors, they find a more ready market.

The last ukiyoye painter to specialize in pictures of actors was Kunichika Toyohara. He was inclined to tire quickly of his wife and his abode—changing the former more than forty times and the latter eighty-three times during his life—but he never tired of painting pictures of actors, which he drew for more than forty years. Usui Kojima, an ardent student of ukiyoye, thought him to be the greatest ukiyoye painter since Sharaku. The same critic especially admired Kunichika's picture of Gonnosuke Kawarazaki as Kiyomasa Kato in "Zohho Momoyama Monogatari," saying, "Kunichika caught an excellent actor, while Danjuro was fortunately contemporary with an excellent painter." Gonosuke later became Danjuro IX.

Since the beginning of the Taisho era, efforts have been made to revive and revitalize the wood-engraving art in Japan, which degenerated deplorably after the Kansei era. Shunsen Natori and Kohka Yamamura have taken up painting portraits of actors, but, although they may be appreciated as works of art, they are greatly inferior to bromide prints in general.

HUNGRY REFUGEES CAUSE SERIOUS CRISIS IN BERLIN

Traffic Reduced to State of Utter Confusion — Main Problem is Food

The great flood of refugees pouring into Berlin has caused a serious crisis, says a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

The crippled railway service has been taxed to the limit as hordes of refugees from Eastern [illegible] converge on the capital. Arriving there, the greatest problem [illegible] these unfortunate people is to [illegible]. They form in long lines in front of soup kitchens. British military authorities estimate that 10,000 refugees are fed at these soup kitchens daily.

Most of the refugees come from Danzig, East Prussia and Czechoslovakia. Some come by train, others by truck or by ship. The unfortunate had to walk. They have one thing in common: they are all hungry.

Berlin authorities have prohibited these people from staying in the city. The issuance of new ration cards has been stopped with the result that even if some refugees manage to secretly enter the city they will not be able to get food rations.

Despite the desperate efforts of the authorities, railway traffic has been reduced to a state of utter confusion. The conditions of transportation are such that the American Army authorities can only distribute 72 per cent of the planned food rations.

At present, the Berliners in the American-controlled zone are living on only 1,100 calories of food daily —1,400 calories are necessary for the maintenance of health.

Greece Grants Amnesty

The Greek Government issued a decree of amnesty for political criminals and prisoners taken in internal wars, according to a Lisbon dispatch of August 27 to Domei, relaying an Athens report.

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SET TO RETURN TO NORMAL

Schools Ordered to Reopen Not Later Than Middle Of September

All educational institutions, from national schools to universities, will return by September 15 to the normal instruction of prewar days, eliminating entirely the wartime structure, and the Education Ministry notified all prefectural governors as well as the heads of all educational institutions to that effect on August 28.

According to the notice given by the Education Ministry, all schools are to return to the normal structure and even such schools that sent their pupils or students home are to be reopened not later than the middle of September. But students who are now offering their service in agricultural, railway and communication works will remain where they are.

Schools within the areas where Allied troops are to be stationed will suspend instruction or send their students home when such a step is deemed necessary. Schools that have no prospect of reopening because of air raid damage must adopt proper measures to securing new buildings or make arrangements with other schools.

Special attention is stressed in the notice regarding the treatment of textbooks and other materials for instruction in order to observe faithfully the Imperial Rescript granted on August 14.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE IN KANAGAWA DISCLOSED

4,616 Killed in Yokohama Air Raids; 98,361 Houses Completely Burned Down

The Kanagawa Prefectural Office on Monday made public the casualties and damage sustained in the air raids by the districts under the control of the prefectural office.

It said that the number of people who were killed by air raids totaled 5,931, those who were seriously injured 2,532, and those slightly injured 13,063. Air raid victims numbered 587,177.

It also revealed that the number of houses which were completely burned down totaled 40,898 and those partly burned down 414, while houses which were destroyed numbered 962 and those partly destroyed 1,296.

In Yokohama only, the number of people who were killed totaled 4,616, those seriously injured 2,042, and those slightly injured 12,173. The number of air raid victims reached 399,187. Houses which were burned down numbered 98,361 and those partly burned down 311 while houses which were destroyed 609 and those partly destroyed 810.

In Kawasaki, those who were killed numbered 1,001, people who were seriously injured numbered 306, and those slightly injured 1,215. Air raid victims totaled 54,426. The number of buildings which were burned down reached 34,848, those partly burned down 93, while the number of houses which were destroyed reached 276 and those partly destroyed were 335.

DR. GOTARO OGAWA DIES

Supreme Adviser to Burma Meets Death on Board Awa Maru

The death of Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, supreme adviser to Burma, and former Railways Minister and Commerce and Industry Minister, on board the Awa Maru, which was sunk by an American submarine on April 1, was confirmed by a notice dated August 28 dispatched by the director of the Army Southern Political Affairs to the Chief Secretary of Cabinet.

Dr. Ogawa was 70 years old. Graduating from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University, he later became the Dean of the College of Economics at Kyoto Imperial University.

Since 1917, he was elected to the House of Representatives eight times. He was the Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry Minister, and Railways Minister. In December, 1943, he was appointed supreme adviser to the Burmese Government, and was on his way home from the south when he met his death on board the Awa Maru.

Obituary

Takuo Imai, chairman of the board of directors in the Sumitomo Trust Company, died at his Nishinomiya home, Hyogo Prefecture, on August 25. He was 80 years old.

Kyuichi Hasegawa, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police, passed away from a protracted illness at his villa in Tochigi Prefecture on August 25. The late Mr. Hasegawa was 62 years of age.

ASAKUSA AREA RECOVERING

Many Amusement Houses Open; More Renewing Activity Soon

The amusement center of Asakusa with an atmosphere characteristic of it is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war disaster that befell it on March 10. A plan is afoot for the reconstruction of the Kannon Temple for which not only the Asakusa ward but also Tokyo has been known for centuries.

As much interest as is shown in the rebuilding of the Kannon Temple is evinced in repairing of the theaters which it is hoped will be open before many days. Some of the movie theaters and places of general amusement have already been reopened and are dispensing amusement to a growing number of young men and women, who are in need of relaxation after the terrific stress they went through as munitions workers while the war was on.

The Tokyo Shimbun comments to say that the radiant smile on the faces of young men who are thronging the Asakusa amusement center is delightful to contemplate as it is reflective of the indomitable spirit of the Japanese people in the construction of a new Japan they have taken in hand.

ROLE OF COAL INDUSTRY IN PEACETIME STRESSED

Reforms Needed to Gear Mine Production for Task of Constructing New Japan

There has never been a time when the question of strengthening the control over coal miners in Japan was so important as today. Since the outbreak of the China Affair the coal mines have suffered from a shortage of labor power. The labor structure and conditions in the coal mines are very complicated as compared with those in other industries. For example, 50 per cent of the coal miners in Japan are composed of Chosenese and many of them are retained by renewing or postponing their contracts of employment.

The majority of the Japanese laborers in coal mines come from farming and fishing districts which are the main supply sources in Japan. Those working in the mines who had come from cities due to change of occupation or for other reasons, constitute only 2 per cent of the total number. This is accounted for partly by the fact that the work in a coal mine is by far heavier and harder than that in other general industries. The indigency of measures and facilities and the imperfect control over mine workers constitute the principal cause for the existing complicated labor structure and conditions in the coal mines in Japan.

With the end of the war, the responsibility of the coal industry in the task of building a new Japan is very heavy. Coal mines will not be affected by the closing down of the munitions industry for the present production of coal is not sufficient to meet the demands for the reconstruction of peace industries.

During the past many years the coal mines in Japan have been exploited to such an extent that their restoration to a normal condition will not be an easy task. As a large number of miners will still be needed, it is essential to take drastic measures to strengthen the labor control in the coal industry.

Present indications are that we will not be able to rely in the future on the people of Chosen for labor in our coal mines. When we take into consideration the many changes which may be brought about in the existing situation as a result of the peace negotiations with the Allies, it cannot be guaranteed that we will be able to maintain the foundation of this basic industry with the present mines. Herein lies the reason why we should tighten control over mine workers. In this connection, we should take note of the fact that it was partly due to the complicated labor structure and the conditions in the coal mines that the production of coal was slowed up with the intensification of the war.

Therefore, it is necessary to reform immediately the existing labor structure and the conditions in the coal mines to cope with the great task of building a new Japan.

KUMAGAYA RECOVERY FAST

Electric Lights Restored, New Houses Springing Up Soon

The city of Kumagaya is demonstrating a remarkable capacity for recovery from the effects of the war disaster. The electric light service has been restored over the whole of the city and temporary houses are springing up for the occupancy of sufferers from the war disaster.

Both the municipal authorities and citizens are now devoting their energies to the housing of citizens who lost their houses in the air raids. Through the good offices of the municipal authorities the distribution of building materials for 3,600 houses was completed on August 27. It is hoped that by the middle of next month at the latest, all the sufferers from the war disaster within the city will be properly housed.

TSUSHIMA TO ESTABLISH POSTWAR CURRENCY BODY

Cabinet Council Approves Set-Up Which Intends to Prevent Inflation

Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima has decided to organize the Postwar Currency Measure Committee and has obtained the approval of the Cabinet Council on August 28. The committee is to submit its views respecting important currency policies to prevent inflation as well as to meet various postwar situations, and is also authorized to draft and submit to the Finance Minister its plans.

As chairman of the new committee Okinori Kaya, former Finance Minister, has been selected, while the vice chairmanship post has been given to Masataka Ota, member of the House of Representatives and a recognized authority on finance and economy. Members of the committee will consist of six members of the House of Peers, 11 members of the House of Representatives, and 17 financial experts.

With the organization of the new committee, the Wartime Finance Planning Committee which was formerly organized in the Finance Ministry has been abolished. It is reported that the newly organized Postwar Currency Measure Committee will hold its first meeting very shortly.

In order to respect the free and creative opinions of men in the financial and economic circles of the country in directing the postwar financial policy of the Government Finance Minister Tsushima invited to a conference soon upon his appointment the representatives of special banks, large Tokyo banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions for a frank exchange of views. At that conference, the Finance Minister requested those present to submit their written views regarding currency policy, inflation problem, the question of adjusting the debt and credit of war industry enterprises and other urgent questions.

As those requested have already submitted their written opinions to the Finance Minister, it is now reported that the Finance Minister will again confer with them to further discuss their opinions freely. It is the intention of Finance Minister Tsushima to put into execution any and all of such opinions submitted which are found to be proper to be adopted under the present situation.

MONEY SITUATION STEADY

Quiet Prevails on Market—Bank Loans Show Decline

The money market has been generally very quite since the ending of the war, due to the calmness maintained by the people and the Government's declaration that no moratorium will be adopted. Particularly, it is notable that the loans by the Bank of Japan is gradually declining.

The total issue of the Bank of Japan notes in July 21 was ¥27,500,000,000. Since then it has been increasing at a rate of about ¥100,000,000 daily, and at the end of July reached ¥28,500,000,000. On August 15, the total issue was ¥30,000,000,000. Since then the daily increase has been about ¥1,000,000,000 but of late, the increase has topped to about ¥500,000,000 to ¥600,000,000 daily. On August 28, the total is estimated to have been ¥40,000,000,000.

The withdrawal of deposits from all banking institutions in the country is estimated to have reached ¥7,000,000,000 since the ending of the war to the present. The withdrawals were made in consideration of the coming of Allied troops, and is still in the hands of these people.

Loans by the Bank of Japan at present total about ¥30,000,000,000, and this is due to the need of ready money by banks meet the requirements of insurance companies in paying the insurance for air raid damage.

The note issue is increasing, but loans show a declining tendency. Thus, there is no anxiety or fear respecting the money market situation.

English-Speaking Operators

In line with various preparations made for the reception of the Allied forces, the Yokohama Central Telephone Office has adopted various practical plans for the convenience of the incoming troops. Miss Shizuko Nakaya and Miss Tomoe Tanji, English-speaking telephone operators of the International Exchange Department of the Tokyo Central Telephone Office have been sent to the Yokohama Office while lessons in English conversation is being given to general telephone operators. An English telephone directory is also being made for the use of the occupation army.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

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PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, August 29

MAKE PUBLIC THE TRUTH

YOMIURI-HOCHI—When the Imperial Rescript concerning the termination of the war was granted, the people in general, speaking frankly, entertained entirely unexpected feelings. In the light of the burning fighting spirit within their breasts they considered it strange. Moreover, from the general idea of Japan's fighting power such an end to the war was regarded as unthinkable. Not a single subject was not awed by the Imperial Rescript but some people even now continue to accept the defeat in war with skepticism.

The extent of the damages wrought by the atomic bomb and air raids has been announced at last by the authorities concerned, but our fighting power, especially the facts about the production of munitions, remains to be concealed. The authorities concerned should make authoritative announcements concerning it. In wartime the truth would have been difficult to be made known but no such restraint is now necessary. There was a considerable gap between the fighting power as generally believed by the people and the truth about the fighting power. It is an important duty of the authorities concerned to fill up this gap even today.

The people have been keeping their fighting spirit burning with an optimistic feeling concerning our fighting power, and it is doubtful if they can be persuaded at once to turn over a new leaf and go on the march to bear up what cannot be borne. The spirit to push the task of reconstructing Japan will be robbed of its power. If the authorities concerned desire to keep the people unified and persuade them to push the reconstruction work in silence, they have to fill up the foregoing gap somehow.

In the past efforts were made repeatedly to force the people to tighten their determination by means of strong terms. Especially when the war became unfavorable, the recourse to them seemed to have almost reached its limit. About the same method has been followed in regard to the swift change in the situation, but the difficult situation herafter cannot be overcome by the past method.

Now is the time when facts alone can be trusted. It is urgently necessary to accept facts as such. Full reflection must be made fundamentally in regard to the method of propaganda and enlightenment.

PATRIOTS COMMIT SUICIDE

32 Members of Nationalist Organs Take Fatal Step

Thirty-two members, including one woman, of patriotic nationalist organizations, are so far known to have committed suicide in Tokyo, in a true patriotic spirit, eager to apologize to the Throne for their inability to win the war.

On August 22, in the neighborhood of Atagoyama, Shiba, 10 members of the Sonjo Doshikai, Kokusui Domei and other organizations killed themselves.

On August 23, 12 members of the Meirokai commited suicide in front of the Imperial Palace, and among them was one woman member.

On August 24, in the vicinity of the Yoyogi Parade Grounds, 10 students of the Daitojuku committed suicide, while four attempted to kill themselves but failed.

NISEI ASKED TO HELP

Rengo-Kai Will Assist Members Seeking Employment

With the increasing demand for interpreters and other works in connection with the termination of the war, the Nisei Rengo-kai at Mita, Shiba-ku, is cooperating with the government agencies and various liaison organs in offering the services of its members. All those who are seeking employment, full or part time, are asked to get in touch with the officials of the Nisei Rengo-kai immediately.

INTERESTING STUDY MADE OF FISH FOUND IN JAPAN

400 Out of 800 Types Used as Food; Provide Flourishing Industry

In dealing with the finny tribe in Japan, the first thing we have to do is geographically to define the sphere of what is commonly known as Japan. So far as the present study is concerned, we here confine the whole Empire to four districts, namely, Hokkaido, Hondo or the Mainland, Shikoku, and Kyushu, each with its smaller subordinate isles such as the Seven Islands of Izu, Omami-Oshima.

Now, how many different species of marine and fresh-water fish live in this country? Opinion differs on this, the strictest calculator counting out more than 20,000 kinds of them in the Japanese seas and rivers, while the most generous lumper estimates their number as below 8,000. Strongly supporting the latter view, we believe that the finny tribe should be classified as loosely as possible. But in view of the opposing view which is held by many ichthyologists throughout the world, we want to follow the medium path in this matter in the present study, on condition that it is based on our own theory which is more workable than that which advocates extremely fine distinctions.

Nature has created Japan to lie in the temperate zone and it is only natural that her seas and rivers should abound in fish peculiar to that zone, with some exceptions belonging to the tropical and arctic tribes. But purely tropical or arctic fish can hardly be found in any part of this country. Based on actual conditions, the distribution of Japanese fish may be roughly divided into two districts—South Japan and North Japan or considered more strictly, into three regions of South, North, and Central Japan.

In the central districts of Japan there may be found three kinds of fish, temperate, tropical, and arctic, in accordance with seasonal changes. This phenomenon is common both to salt and fresh-water fish.

This characteristic of Central Japan, however, is not so noticeable on the Pacific coast as in other parts of the region, especially the districts facing the Japan Sea. From the ichthyologic standpoint, the South and the North Japan border is at Inubo promontory, Ibaraki Prefecture, close to the city of Choshi, which juts far out into the Pacific. Central Japan lies between the neighborhood of Shizuoka Prefecture and the northern extremity of Fukushima Prefecture. Fish found off the Pacific shore of Central Japan are also observable in the regions along the Japan Sea, however, from the eastern end of Yamaguchi Prefecture to a point north of the city of Otaru, Hokkaido.

In the most generous classification there are some 800 kinds of fish found in Japan, of which about 400 are used for food. This goes to show that the Japanese are one of the heaviest and most extensive fish-eating peoples in the world.

It is a strange thing that human tastes differ and that they are to a great extent under the influence of climates. Fish produced in a certain district are generally much liked by the people there, but the same fish are not always to the taste of those who live in another district as in the case of other foods, one must be accustomed to certain kinds of fish since childhood in order to appreciate them. In extreme cases, therefore, people who have been forced to eat fish to which they are unaccustomed suffer nausea. To cite one example, cod-fish and salmon, products of the northern countries, are prized by the people in North Japan as well as those of northern European countries, but these fish are not at all to the taste of the people in South Japan and in warm climates. But by gradually forming the habit of eating them many find themselves liking these fish as well as the northern people, even though some of them will long remain unenthusiastic about them.

According to the 1936 statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on coastal fishing (including Okinawa Prefecture and the Bonin Islands), the total catch amounted to over 200-million yen in value. Below is a list of the most important fish, 24 kinds (several similar species being, for convenience sake, included under one kind), landed during the year in the order of weight:

(N.B.: Where no English names are given, the fish are those found only in Japanese waters.)

1. Iwashi—Pilchard, sardine, and anchovy. 2. Nishin—Herring. 3. Tara—Cod. 4. Saba—Mackerel. 5. Sake—Salmon. 6. Masu—Trout. 7. Buri—Amber-fish. 8 Maguro—Tuna. 9. Aji—Yellow mackerel. 10. Karei and Hirame—Flounders. 11. Katsuo—Bonito. 12. Tai—Porgy. 13. Fuka—Shark. 14. Sanma. 15. Bora—Mullet. 16. Tobi-uo—Flying-fish. 17. Konoshiro. 18 Sawara—Spanish mackerel. 19. Kurodai. 20. Wakasagi—Surf smelt. 21. Ayu—(A small fish resembling a trout). 22. Unagi—Eel. 23 Koi—Carp. 24. Kajiki—Spearfish and swordfish.

In accordance with the amount of sales during the year, the above listed fish may be arranged in the following order:

1. Iwashi. 2 Buri. 3. Tai. 4. Sake. 5. Saba. 6. Maguro. 7. Aji. 8. Tara. 9 Karei and Hirame. 10. Nishin. 11. Masu. 12. Ayu. 13. Bora. 14. Sawara. 15. Unagi. 16. Katsuo. 17. Kurodai. 18. Sanma. 19. Fuka. 20. Konoshiro. 21. Tobi-uo. 22. Koi. 23. Kajiki. 24. Wakasaki.

The above fish are commonly found in the seas and rivers of Japan, of which buri, tai, aji, ayu, bora, sawara, unagi, katsuo, kurodai, konoshiro, tobi-uo, and koi are, by nature, peculiar to South Japan; sake, maguro, tara, nishin, masu, and wakasagi belong to North Japan, and such fish as iwashi, karei and hirame, sanma, fuka, and kajiki are generally caught throughout the whole coastal region, though some of them live a little to the north or the south.

Again, besides those mentioned above, there is a considerable number of fish which are peculiar to some special localities. For instance, hata, kisu, itoyori, amadai matsunaga, etc. can be found only in the southern districts of Japan, while such fish as hatahata, umjika (sea sculpins), menuke (large rock fish), etc. are the special products of North Japan.

Japan Divided Into Two

It has already been pointed out that even though human taste is, broadly speaking, universal, the whole territory of Japan may be divided into two major districts, southern and northern, not only from the angle of the distribution of the finny tribe, but also in accordance with the different tastes of the people living geographically apart. It is for this reason that the northern European nations such as the English, the Norwegians, etc, have much in common with the natives of North Japan in their taste for fish, while in this regard the people in Italy, southern France, etc. have a close affinity with the Japanese in the southern districts of the country.

The Japanese love of tai and ayu is world-famous. The fish are caught chiefly in the southern part of Japan. But tai is by no means an attraction to the Englishmen and other northern Europeans, while ayu is quite unknown both in Europe and the United States. All this goes to explain why it is so difficult for the Europeans and Americans in general to enjoy these fish so much liked by the Japanese.

The Japanese are great lovers and heavy consumers of fish, this having afforded them opportunity to develop a great variety and complexity of cooking. Fish are not only boiled or broiled for food, but are also eaten raw. Usually, they are eaten raw in one of three ways—sashimi, sunomono, and arai. Sashimi is raw fish seasoned with soy and spices; sunomono is raw fish to which vinegar has been applied; and arai is a raw-fish dish more genuinely a la Japonaise. The essential material is a fish freshly caught which is finely sliced and crisped with cold crystalline water. The fish used are extremely limited in kind, kurodai and kochi being among the few fish favored. This unique raw-fish dish is highly liked by the Japanese, who consider it a summer delicacy.

What is generally called iwashi comprises the three kinds namely, ma-iwashi, katakuchi-iwashi, and urume-iwashi, all of which are specially prized when large. In European countries and the United States, sardines, or young ma-iwashi, packed in oil form one of the epicurean dishes. Young katakuchi-iwashi, whose common name is danjako, correspond to what are known as anchovies in the West; the Japanese make stock from these fish, which is used as a seasoning. Urume-iwashi are caught only in the Pacific, especially in its tropical zone and not to be seen in the seas of Western countries. In Japan, they are caught only in the southern seas. On account of their lack of fat, they are generally dried for food.

Two Kinds of Saba

As in Europe, two kinds of saba—hon-saba and goma-saba—are found in Japan, but in point of delicacy the former far excels the latter. Strange to say, however, the more palatable of the two kinds of this fish found in European waters bears a close resemblance to the latter or goma-saba and that less admired by the Europeans has a striking likeness to the former or hon-saba, which is much prized in Japan. This fact has misled many ichthyologists in the West, causing them to believe that Japanese saba are much inferior to the European fish in taste, in spite of the reality that hon-saba of Japan favorably compare with the most delicious of the European saba.

Tai or porgy caught in Japan consists of three kinds, madai, chidai, and kidai, of which the first named generally represents the whole family. Ki-dai which is the least tasty of the trio, is rather a deep sea fish and is not often found in such shallow waters as those of Inland Sea. Madai, the foremost among the family of porgies, swarm both in the Inland Sea and the Japan Sea, this indicating that they prefer the calm and cold waters to the Black Current. That preference accounts for the extreme scarcity of madai in the seas near Tokyo and the high value consequently put on them. In Tokyo, these fish are rarely found on even a first-rate bill of fare, being generally replaced by maguro, kajiki, or ika (cuttle-fish). Besides the three kinds of tai, there is another species called ebisu-chiko which is closely akin to chidai. It is found in the eastern portion of the China Sea and it is caught by trawling. Although it is hardly to be distinguished from chidai in taste, its peculiar form prevents it from coming into general favor among the people. Chi-dai, which is sometimes known as hon-chiko, is prized as highly as ma-dai on account of its excellent flavor.

(To Be Concluded)

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Apply Box 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] (4 men) [illegible] made radio in perfect condition.
Apply Box 210, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), [illegible] linen trousers, [illegible] white leather shoes ([illegible]) to exchange for foodstuffs.
Apply Box 205, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL house or 2-3 rooms with use of bath and kitchen, [illegible] partly furnished in [illegible] of Tokyo by 2 neutral foreigners.
Apply Box 220, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S brown [illegible] perfectly repaired), [illegible] gentlemen's leather belt (brand new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 213, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] shirts—2 white [illegible] brand new); ladies' [illegible] bag; oil cooking stove; [illegible] lamp (brand new) for [illegible] picture projector; [illegible] aria collection, published in Germany; English books, (novels and detective stories), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' silk dresses (medium size), woolen jacket, fur and [illegible] pairs of shoes (size: 9½ [illegible]). Also [illegible] for gentlemen's [illegible] Polar), and white linen [illegible] (medium size) for immediate sale or to exchange with any foodstuff.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA electric refrigerator, [illegible] size, in perfect condition. Only slightly used, for sale immediately. [illegible] should arrange transportation from Tokyo suburb.
Apply Box 211, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 6 ft. 6 in.) [illegible] mattress, mosquito net. [illegible] Spring is in excellent condition. Book case 3 ft. × 2 ft. 4 in., chest [illegible] 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand with mirror (2 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft.) 6 ft. × [illegible]
Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps [illegible] for Eastman Moving Picture [illegible]
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WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in [illegible] condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable [illegible] May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku.
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PORTABLE gramophone, Victor or Columbia, either will be accepted but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 218, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for men, [illegible] Japanese made, wanted. Will pay [illegible] price. Or in exchange for [illegible] make summer suit.
Apply Box 148, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING requisites—pipes, [illegible] lighters and etc. Also electric refrigerator and waffle iron. Particulars to Box 219, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
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UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
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VOLUMINOUS postage stamp albums with or without postage stamps, [illegible] pouch for single stamps or [illegible] paper, stamp hinges. Apply [illegible] Tateshinakogen, [illegible] gun, Nagano-ken.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1945

The Second Opening

The arrival of General MacArthur today is an event which is as significant in some ways as the arrival of Commodore Perry ninety-two years ago. It would be untruthful to deny that the coming of General MacArthur and his forces of occupation is painful to Japan. But the coming of Commodore Perry was resented by most of the Japanese at the time, but it proved to be the beginning of a period of unparalleled enlightenment for Japan which lasted until the unfortunate events of the past few years. The coming of General MacArthur may well prove again to be a blessing in disguise which will open Japan once more to the newer and greater enlightenment of which Japan of today apparently stands in need.

With the hope that this result will come to pass, Japan is resolved to abide faithfully by the obligations she has assumed toward the Powers which General MacArthur represents, and Japan is resolved to cooperate sincerely with his endeavors. Japan can do so in full sincerity, for her historical experience with the fortunate consequences of Commodore Perry's coming gives her grounds for hoping that equally happy consequences can be made to ensue eventually from the painful events of today.

When Commodore Perry forced the portals of the closed Empire nearly a century ago, he had to do so by a threat of force. Feudal Japan was following a policy of strict isolation, only the Dutch being allowed a limited entry, and Perry had to break this barrier at the point of his guns. It is likewise a powerful force that is making possible the occupation of Japan today.

The Tokugawa isolation, self-imposed and almost air-tight, was hardly more complete than the isolation Japan had fallen into at the early part of this month, especially with the Soviet declaration of war. In breaking that former isolation the United States played the leading role; today, she is also the most powerful single power prying the lid off the second isolation.

It is also interesting to note the part that the island of Okinawa is playing in this great drama. Commodore Perry, it is recorded, used the island as a base of operations, leaving a part of his fleet there, while the rest steamed into the Bay of Yedo. The tottering Bakufu had placed Japan in a condition of great internal turmoil in 1852, a condition duplicated in 1945 under the stress of the war.

Of course one must not lose sight of the vast differences that characterize the two events. Instead of the looming Black Ships that terrorized the inhabitants, great argosies from the air are the telling factor today. While Perry's coming was essentially for a commercial purpose, the present entry is a military move. An agricultural economy bordering on the primitive has changed to a highly modernized industrialization. Feudalism has given place to a constitutional monarchy. Social consciousness has progressed from the family and the province to the nation and the world. From a conservative and even stagnant ideology the country has developed a high progressive and dynamic trend of thought. These are some of the outstanding similarities and differences that mark the two events.

Aside from mere similarities and differences, however, one must recognize that a larger purpose should be served by the occupation in the correction of erroneous conceptions which each side is guilty of harboring concerning the other. For the purpose of avoiding friction between the occupation forces and the Japanese people, it is to be expected that they will not be given many opportunities for actual contact, at least during the initial stages of the occupation. However, as physical propinquity compels a certain amount of unavoidable intermingling, excellent opportunities will be provided for the dispellation of ungrounded fears and beliefs that prevail at the moment. Great care must be exercised on both sides to prevent these initial contacts from producing the opposite results, a dangerous eventuality that is more than likely to develop without such care.

It is a sad state of affairs, for instance, that to most American minds, the Japanese is a race only slightly removed from his simian ancestors and thirsting for the blood of the world; while to many Japanese, all Americans are relatives of Al Capone and are given to enjoying a lynching party every Saturday night. Incredible as this may seem, it is quite true. It is the result of a thoughtless and misguided program of war propaganda of which every belligerent has been guilty during the war.

It is not the purpose here to sermonize, but deeds will speak more effectively than words in correcting this unfortunate situation. If the Japanese people should manage happily to meet the occupation forces on a basis of courtesy and cooperation and a similar sentiment of reciprocity should come to exist among the Allied forces, the occupation may indeed materialize into a God-sent opportunity. It is hoped that mistaken conceptions may be dissolved by the application of a proper dose of kindness and thoughtfulness on both sides. If it is the sincere American aim, for instance, to rid the world of war and its causes, then this is the chance by which a few well-meaning deeds can remove the deep-seated fears, hates, envy and greed that are the fundamental causes of all wars.

As far as Japan herself is concerned, however, the greatest significance by far lies in the renascence of the country. In the attainment of any knowledge or craft, natural talent and ability will take the industrious apprentice to a certain degree of initial proficiency at a relatively high speed. From there the rise becomes less spectacular, and the rate of development tends to level off. Attainment of real proficiency and perhaps perfection comes slowly and only after the most tedious labor. Present-day Japan may be compared to such an apprentice whose rate of progress has begun to level off. The future of Japan in every field, social, cultural, economic and political, must undergo this indefinite period of great privations and labor, multiplied many times by the problems that are the natural aftermath of a military defeat.

Japan's reconstruction can be possible only in a spirit of friendliness and cooperation with the other countries of the world. On this Japanese attitude alone will rest the length and nature of the Allied occupation and the very future of the country itself. It is only through such amity that Japan may expect good relations in return and eventually, aid and cooperation. If anything, the war has served the general purpose of all wars in its somewhat dubious way of destroying the superannuated. If we face the future courageously in this attitude of humble cooperation, this second opening will still hold the hope of a future development commensurable in part with that which accompanied the first.

Making It Clear

A councillor in a Swedish town lost his temper in a meeting and remarked that half of his colleagues were fools.

An apology was demanded. He promised to make reparation and caused bills with the following correction to be posted on boardings in the town:

"I said that half of the town councillors are fools. I now declare that half of the town councillors are not fools."

Supply and Demand

The magistrate looked rather sorry for the little man in the dock, accused of committing a felony.

"Do you want someone to defend you?" he asked kindly.

The prisoner shook his head.

"No, thank you, Your Honor," he answered sadly. "What I really want is a couple of good witnesses."

Now Let Me See

Brown: "Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?"

Jones: "Yes, very. She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."

COURSE OF BRITISH LABOR

Improvement of Workmen's Condition Regarded Prerequisite

As a result of the election held in July, the British Labor Party came into power by an overwhelming majority. What policies the new Labor Government under Clement Attlee will pursue in the future was revealed to some extent by the party's platforms announced on different occasions during the election campaign.

Now, surrounding the question of those platforms what we can notice is an outstanding difference between the respective economic policies of the defeated Conservatives and the victorious Labor. The Conservatives stressed the promotion of individual interests, claiming that through the advancement of such interests, those of the whole society would be promoted, while Labor stood for a general promotion of interests, instead of giving priority to individual interests, by way of some government control and regulations.

However, what we must keep in mind lies in the fundamental difference between the controlled economy upheld by the Labor Party and the so-called socialistic controlled economy of the Soviet Union.

In other words, what the British Labor Party advocates is a control of free competition, through some suitable government regulations. Although, speaking fundamentally, recognizing the position of Britain's private interests, a Labor leader Alexander spoke in the following manner on June 11 during the election campaign:

"It is the intention of the Labor Party to recognize fully the position of private interests, providing that those interests are operating for the promotion of real national enterprises. Admitting that in a certain industry, private enterprises had much to contribute toward the promotion of national interests during the war, yet, in the last analysis, it was the national control of materials that did the job."

In short, what the Labor Party aims at under its economic policy is a modification of capitalism based upon the conception of socialism. In this sense, it is not an exaggeration to say that the individualism and orthodox liberalism which have controlled British politics as the country's fixed national policy for the last two centuries since the time of Adam Smith have now come to be liquidated.

The greatest mission charged upon the Labor Party in the pursuit of its future policy is to be found in the realization of full employment to British labor and the recovery of the living standard by the British people. For this, the party is committed to a policy of proper distribution of jobs among the working class.

As was vouchsafed in Alexander's speech, the aim of the party policy lies in providing everybody with a job, thus attaining a fair distribution of the results of such labor. It was further aimed that upon the formation of a Labor Cabinet everybody would have plenty of money in his pocket, hence tending to maintain full employment. What the party considers to be the greatest impediment to the maintenance of such full employment is the unfair distribution of incomes, which, it wants to correct, through suitable governmental regulations. The natural result of this will be the control of monopolistic interests, upon which stress was laid during the last election campaign.

Advocacy of the control of monopolies was led by Alexander. This was also stressed by Attlee himself with the view of realizing it through government control for the protection of the Society's general interests. The claim of the Labor Party was based upon the policy of government ownership of important industries and public utilities which are the source of excess profit to monopolistic interests. Included among these objects of government control are fuels, coal mining, motive power, electric light, transportation and iron manufacture. It is also planned to place the labor market under control.

While financial institutions were also included in the platforms, this item will probably be treated in a different way from the general run of schemes. This will be seen in the strengthening of the Bank of England as a national institution. Also, other regulations will come out to control investments through the formation of an investment regulation committee which will have much to do with the control of financial institutions operating for the promotion of national industries. And, by controlling the mining interests and public utilities, which constitute the key to capitalistic economy, it appears to be the policy of the Labor Party to secure perfect control.

Although it is not clear whether Labor's policy stands for inflation or for deflation, since the tendency of postwar inflation is a matter of dire theat, the party will probably continue the control of price levels and rationing of commodities.

On the other hand, the low interest rates will likely be continued. There is no doubt that even by maintaining a policy of consumptive inflation, the party will endeavor to realize full employment. Particularly, in view of the fierce attack Attlee made on the maintenance of the gold standard, it looks most likely that he will take some stringent and concrete steps in currency matters.

As regards the Labor Party's policy on international economics, it will take on a deeper color of protection than was the case under the Conservative regime, according to the observation of Swiss financial circles. For instance, in the control over the movement of capital and exchange, any modification of the existing state cannot be expected, at least for the time being. Also, on the control of imports, it will choose to strengthen the existing liquidation system, and likewise in the existing national control of trade, the present policy will be continued, this being the party's long-standing advocacy. Viewed from the standpoint of the Labor Party, it is inclined to attach more importance to the domestic market than to the export market, and hence, it is out of the line to expect any further protection on the export industries than had been exercised by the Conservative government.

Concerning the subject of currency control, which was brought up for discussion at the Bretton Woods Conference, Bevin opposed it during the election campaign. While it is a fact that, on this delicate subject, the new Attlee Cabinet has been reserving its decision out of respect to the American position on this matter, it will probably be impossible to ignore it entirely. At any rate, the chief aim of the Labor Party concerning its economic policy lies in the elevation of the position of labor, and on this point, Bevin made public the following detailed plan on July 21, under the title of "Industrial Charter:"

1—Guarantee of weekly payment of wages;

2—Continuation of organs governing the right of protest against discharge of labor, which were established under the Emergency and Employment Acts;

3—Transfer of all war bonuses to the basic wages;

4—Decision of basic wages compatible with the fluctuation of currency value;

5—Reduction of weekly working hours to 44 without cutting down on the net wages;

6—Enforcement of a two-week vacation with pay in a year for all industries, and further, the granting of special allowances for the six legal holidays; and

7—Equalization of female basic wages with those of male workers.

OUR CULTURAL TIES

Close Affinity With Southern Regions Is Noted

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

III

There are small jars of the Luzon type which are generally known by the name of namban. In the third year of Bunroku (1594), Suke-yemon Naya brought back some fifteen jars of this kind from his South Sea trade voyage and presented them to the Shogun. In the ninth month of the first year of Keicho (1596), a Spanish ship, which had been sailing from Luzon to America, ran aground off Katsurahama, Tosa. Shogun Hideyoshi ordered the daimyo of Tosa to inspect the wrecked boat, with the result that the latter salvaged some Luzon jars. In this way, Luzon jars were introduced to Japan and as they were mostly sober in color and appearance, they were found suitable to the taste of the Japanese, who were equally eager to possess Chinese earthenware and porcelain and those of Champa, Java, Ceylon and Loochoo Islands.

In Annam today, earthenwares are baked at Hsiangkeng and its neighborhood near the Yunnan frontier, and it is unfortunate that most of them are of inferior quality. Annam was at the zenith of its prosperity during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the Ashikaga Shogunate was holding the reins of the government in Japan. It can be envisioned that at that time the upper class Japanese were extremely anxious to secure Chinese curios of every kind, and for that reason, Chinese culture made a remarkable stride in our country. After the Ashikaga period, the ceramic art began to decline in Japan owing to the rise of new conditions.

It is likely that the tri-colored Cochin earthenwares were the products of Canton. In the Mampoh Zensho (Complete Book of Various Treasures), Cochin porcelain is mentioned to the following effect: "Three-colored Cochin porcelain articles are brought from the port of Tongking in central Tenjiku where there are various kinds of hardware, lacquerware, earthenware, shark's skin, aloes-wood etc." In Cochin-China colored glazing was introduced very early, and that is why glazed earthenware in three colors seem to have become popular. There are two kinds of Cochin soft-baked pottery, one of which resembles the majorca and the other the Saracen style. Articles of the latter kind are chiefly exported to Europe and the South Seas.

From these concise explanations of the technological culture of the south, it is apparent that Japan's intercourse with it has been spread over a long period. Most probably such a contact originated in the days when Miaos and Indonesians migrated to our country. Moreover, it is, indeed, significant that we can find many southern elements in our works of the stone and metal ages. Also a similarity is discernible between the old Chinese Shu brocade and the cross-striped cloth and geometrical designs of primitive Japan. The most important point which deserves notice in this connection is that the techniques and knowledge of industrial arts gathered from the south and the Chinese continent were later thoroughly nationalized to enrich the fold of Japanese culture. When Nagamasa Yamada went over to Siam, the Siamese were surprised to see how excellent and beautiful were the Japanese arms, lacquered articles and metal works. From that time onward Japanese industrial products began to gain in fame. Consequently, Japanese culture and its technological art have now become so contributive that it would be worthwhile to attempt a new juxtaposition between the technological culture of this country and that of the southern region. In order to meet the expectations of the southern peoples in this respect, it is essential that their respective old traditions should be restored, giving them their proper places.

(End)

PHEASANTS OF ASIA

Known in This Region for Many Centuries

By OHTSUKA YUKIO

Twenty-five centuries ago, long-tailed, ground-loving birds of brilliant plumage were abundant along the banks of the rivers flowing from the Caucasus Mountains into the Black Sea. This district was called the Colchis, and the principle river, the Phasis. Both the Greeks and Romans knew of these birds, esteeming them for their flesh, and calling them Phasianus avis—the bird of the Phasis. Thus it is that these birds and their allies of today are alluded to in a name of a similar sound—pheasants.

Pheasants were painted and embroidered on very old Chinese and Japanese paper and silk tapestries perhaps a thousand years before the Greeks knew of them. Those cherished by the Asiatics, however, were not the Blackneck and Mongolian game birds known today, but other varieties such as the Golden and Silver "ornamental" pheasants.

Of great interest though the reports on them are ambiguous, are the giant pheasants which flapped their wings, crowed, nested, and laid their eggs in the strange old Miocene days when mammals, from shrews to mastodons, were in their prime. This was when the saber-toothed tigers and huge primitive dogs pursued tapirs and deer over the hills and through the jungles. The colors, patterns and habits of these pheasants of old are forever lost to us, but from their bones it can be seen that some of them were larger than any living today. These and a few more recent fragments are all the evidence that can be had of the countless generations of birds which preceded the magnificent pheasants living at present.

The more immediate ancestors of the pheasants lived in Asia, near the Himalayas, but during the Miocene age, a wave of life flowed from Asia into Europe, and the fossils which have been found there were doubtless members of this invasion. In the course of time, these pheasants died out in Europe, and all those which are now found there are products exported from Asia through human mediation.

Confined to Asia

At the present day, the natural distribution of pheasants is confined to Asia. They are found from the coast of the Black Sea in the west to Japan in the east. A line extending from the northern shores of the Caspian to the northeastern borders of Manchukuo delimits their northern haunts. They are distributed, on the whole, throughout Chosen, Japan, India, Ceylon, China, Manchukuo, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, the Malai Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan, Djawa, Bali and the Flores.

It is highly probable that many thousands of years ago, pheasants were localized in the extreme northern parts of Asia, but owing to change in climate and other conditions they moved further south. Pheasants are in no sense birds of passage. As a rule, they are not even great wanderers, except for the Silver and Reeves, which occasionally disappear from an entire district for a year or more, temporarily changing their nesting as well as their feeding haunts.

In the north, such as in Manchukuo and Japan, a well-marked seasonal migration is seen, due to the advance of the deep snows of winter. In the tropical zone of distribution, more or less regular seasonal movements occur, caused by either of two reasons—the first is the fruiting of certain trees, providing a local abundance of food, to which the pheasants of the surrounding country flock in large numbers. An excellent example is the Ceylon jungle fowl, which shifts into the hills in great numbers when the nilloo berries ripen; the second stimulus to changing ground is the breeding season, when the birds leave their more open haunts, those near villages and native fields, and betake themselves to the deepest part of the jungle to make their nests.

At Altitude of 16,000 Feet

In the vast expanse of the Himalaya mountains are to be found the Satyr Tragopan, the Blood and the Cheer pheasants and many others. The Blood pheasant has been observed at an altitude of 16,000 feet, more than three miles above the level of the sea. In Djawa, however, jungle fowls feed in tide pools at the very edge of the breakers.

The lordly male Impeyan, inhabiting India, is often considered the king of pheasants. When the sun shines, the plumage appears to be alive with gay lights and sparkling gems. Every color of the rainbow is represented. Adult Impeyans do not scratch with their feet, but use the powerful upper mandible instead. It serves as a miniature pick-axe.

The barren and mountainous districts of northeast India, central and eastern China, and a portion of Tibet, are the homes of several species, including the Golden and Amherst. The male of the Golden possesses a brilliance of plumage that markes it possibly the brightest colored bird in the world. The scarlet, crimson and gold are extremely vivid, and when the tail is displayed, a gorgeous fan is formed. Perfect rings of black and gold appear, and in the center, the bird's eye glistens. No pheasant has a happier disposition. Whether it is a blinding snowstorm or a bright sunny day, all weathers come alike to this cheerful bird.

If the Golden can be described as one of the brightest of birds, the Amherst is certainly one of the most beautiful. No artist can flatter the delightful shades of iridescent blue and bronze green or the lacelike traceries of the upper tail feathers.

Northern and central China is the natural home of the Reeves pheasant. It is much larger than either the Golden or the Amherst. The plumage is very striking, the bright golden yellow blending exquisitely with the buff and black. Moreover, there is a peculiar feature in the male. It is considered the fastest flying pheasant, but it can pull up in almost its own length. This is accomplished by turning completely around and throwing its large expanse of wing and tail in the opposite direction. It can then drop straight to the ground like a gyroplane.

The Peacock Pheasant

Then there is the Peacock pheasant of Burma and Thailand, a delightful little bird, which forms a link between pheasants and possibly pigeons. This is the only species that bill-feeds its young. It is also the smallest of pheasants, being a little bigger than a dove. Few birds are more dazzling than this pheasant when its wings and tail are spread to the fullest. A vibration of the feathers causes the ocelli, green and light violet in color with fringes of brown and black, to give an appearance of a mottled fan revolving at incredible speed.

Partridge-like in shape, the Tragopan of the Himalaya mountains is a pheasant most difficult to describe. One of its distinctive features is that during the breeding season, a prominent "bib," composed of flesh, appears, which during display drops on to the upper breast and after display is again drawn up under the throat. This is of brilliant coloring and adds a bright flash to the general appearance. Tragopans are also sometimes called "horned" pheasants, because during the breeding season, two horns appear at the back of the head, and during display, these horns, fleshy in substance, are blown out to a length of two inches. It can be said, therefore, that the male undergoes almost a complete transformation into a creature of incredible beauty.

The striking feature of the Argus male, whose natural home is the Malai Peninsula, is the enormous length of the central tail feather, which grow to be four feet in length, the ocelli on the secondary feathers being a marvel of nature. It has a remarkable habit, also, of clearing a space in the jungle, to which spot it calls its mates. These clearings or playgrounds are made in the thickest part of the jungle and are kept strictly free of any obstruction. Should even a leaf fall in one, it is at once cleared away.

The Versicolor Green of Japan is the most popular of pheasants, differing somewhat from its cousin of the West in having the under parts glossed with bottle-green. This bird is credited with having a highly developed instinct for perceiving earthquakes and heralding it by its characteristic call which sounds like, "ken, ken." Its ominous tell-tale crys therefore has given the Japanese people the proverb that "The pheasant would not be shot, but for its cry."

Also, there is another expression among the Japanese—yakeno no kigisu, or pheasant in the burnt moor, symbolizing maternal love. It is derived from the popular belief that a parental pheasant will not leave its helpless young when the moor is on fire, and will refuse to forsake them even at the risk of being burnt alive.

JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE

Assimilation of Foreign Ideas Commenced Early

By H. K.

I

The architecture of Japan has its own peculiarities. Although the onrush of international intercourse has given it a new direction, its original traditional form has not undergone any unnecessary fundamental change. During the proto-historic period, which starts with the founding of the Japanese Empire and ends in the pre-Buddhist era, the growth of Japanese architecture was quite indigenous. But when in the thirteenth year (551 A.D.) of the reign of Emperor Kimmei Buddhism was introduced in the country from Korea together with the temple architecture of China, the indigenous style began to be influenced by continental models. During the Buddhist art epoch and the subsequent feudal period, the nation developed typical Oriental architecture absorbing the techniques and patterns of the continent. This means that up to 551 Japan had its own original architecture, and after that until the Meiji Restoration (1867), the temple architecture of China exercised a significant influence on its evolution. Thereafter, with the establishment of international relations, the assimilation of Western architecture became quite a natural tendency, and this inclination ushered in the period of modern architecture of Japan, which today possesses an international trait amidst its long-standing Oriental character.

Feudal Japanese architecture, has been classified as the so-called "Japanese style" architecture because of its peculiar constructional style. Strictly speaking, however, it has to be admitted that it is not wholly Japanese, especially when Chinese and other foreign elements had been assimilated into it. The noteworthy fact, however, is that such assimilation was so nationalized that Japanese architecture made its progress as such quite unmolested by foreign infusion. The instances of this nationalized style are still visible in certain features of feudal shrines, temples and houses that are extant in the country. On the other hand, the new Japanese buildings have been conveniently altered in minor points to meet the needs of the present-day life, while their principal features still retain the age-old national architectural spirit and form. Therefore, there may be some elements which do not harmonize with our modern way of life. But since Japan, like any other nation, is strongly attached to its tradition, it is natural that the traditional characteristics of Japanese houses should remain unaffected.

In the Meiji era, not only our social system was reformed but great many Western systems and methods were nationalized. In fact, Occidental elements and modes of life were incorporated on a grand scale to modernize our entire national fabric within a short time. This transformation brought about a change in the architecture of Japan, and many European style edifices began to be erected; at the same time, Occidental touches began to find a permanent place in our dwelling-houses. Just as in the twelfth year of Temmon (1543) with the introduction of firearms by Portuguese traders the architectural style of Japanese castles and fortresses took a new turn, so with the arrival of Occidental modernism in the Meiji era, European architecture secured a place of its own. On the whole, however, this imported architecture has not yet been able to supersede the national style, because the latter forms an essential part of the Japanese way of life.

The all-round modernization of Japan caused an industrial expansion which stimulated the erection of modern factory buildings and tall concrete houses, with the result that European style edifices began to be seen in almost all the important places in the country. While Tokyo and Osaka became typical modern cities, Nara and Kyoto still retain the glamor of old Japan. Then the nation's emergence as a world Power accelerated the harmonious progress of the present-day life, and as a consequence, important cities of Japan became somewhat international in character. Even then the Japanese people in their homes have adjusted their modern life with their own way of living, thereby preserving their traditional peculiarities.

The conventional Japanese building is chiefly made of wood. The wall part of it is small, while it has many windows and open spaces through which one can freely come in or go out. Japan being a virtual woodland, it is natural that wood would be used as the essential material for building houses. Moreover, wood is easier to handle than stone or brick. Also as earthquakes occur frequently in the country, wooden structures are more desirable, for they are better earthquake-proof than stone or brick buildings. For these reasons, wooden structures have been developed in Japan since early times. Furthermore, this type of structure is found suitable from the viewpoint of climatic conditions, especially when the temperature is quite high in summer and humidity is thick in the rainy season. Therefore, the houses are built for the purpose of enjoying comfort especially in summer. Care is taken to have as many large windows as possible. As a protection against torrential rains, tiled or thatched roofs are sloped down with inclines of proper degrees, and for the same purpose wide projection of eaves is indispensable. In summer this projection of eaves facilitates the opening of windows to have good ventilation even in the heavy rainfall, while in winter, eaves do not prevent the projection of sunshine into the room. Hence, it will be observed that the peculiarities of Japanese houses have been derived from practical necessities, and as such, Japan has perfected its own style of architecture.

The development of Japanese architecture has been motivated by the aforementioned practical necessities which were strongly felt in the past, too. Even in modern times, although certain Western patterns and elements have been nationalized, the natural necessities surrounding our daily life are intrinsically not much altered from the traditional way of life. This is due to the fact that Japanese architecture as a whole has always been consistent with the march of time, having the maintenance of national life as its cardinal objective.

In the post-Meiji years, the most noteworthy thing was the rapid growth of modern cities, accompanied with great demand for public edifices. As these structures were obviously far more convenient to be modelled after European and American patterns than after the old form or style of Japanese architecture, and the introduction of Western architecture in the country ensued. At that time, however, there was no Japanese architect who had much knowledge of Western architecture, with the result that the services of some English and other Western architects were requisitioned to guide the development of this new art. In the beginning of the Meiji era, there were several foreign specialists who were employed by the Koh-busho (Engineering Department). Among them there were English, French, German and Italian architects. Under their supervision and planning, numerous Government and public buildings, which were urgently needed, were constructed, the materials used being mainly stone and brick. These structures were similar in style to those which were commonly seen in European countries at that time. While the designs of some of them were Gothic and Renaissance, the rest were the typical examples of the classical style of Europe.

The climatic and topographical features of Japan are remarkably different from those of any other country. Consequently, though the arts and features of the West were introduced into this country, they were skilfully blended with things Japanese, and thus the deep-rooted peculiar aspects of our national life were not surrendered. Therefore, the introduction of Western architecture, instead of being a mere transplantation, became a harmoniously assimilated part of Japanese architecture, which, receiving new impetus from that assimilation, developed in a new national form. This proves that in Japan the modern architecture has its own characteristics which befit the nature and the life of the people.

In the tenth year of Meiji (1877) Dr. Josiah Conder, an English architect, was employed by the Koh-busho as a technician and engineer. He was also appointed a lecturer on architecture in the Tokyo College of Engineering. As he was the first foreigner to be assigned to this kind of task, he greatly assisted the architectural world of Japan to acquire a systematic knowledge of western architecture. After severing his official connections in 1882, he remained in Japan for a long time and designed the construction of a number of Western style buildings, and thus, he popularized English Gothic style of brick masonry. Under his instruction and guidance, four Japanese students for the first time graduated from the Engineering College, which in 1879 was made a department of the Tokyo Imperial University. Among these graduates were Kingo Tatsuno, Tatsuzo Sone and Toh-yu Katayama. Later on, all of them occupied prominent positions in the architectural field of Japan. Dr. Kingo Tatsuno particularly became famous by making a series of worthy contributions.

(To Be Concluded)

To Keep Dry

"I saw you in your new raincoat yesterday. What did it set you back?"

"Twelve dollars."

"My! You got a bargain, didn't you?"

"No—I got soaked!"

The Exception

Sign on the front gate of a house in Scotland:

"Salesmen and Canvassers Barred."

P. S. Except those with samples.